

OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH." SHAKESPEARE.

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COMMUNICATION.

[We give place to the following to oblige a correspondent and subscriber, wishing, at the same time, to be distinctly understood that we express no opinion whatever, as it regards the subject of Missions; but leave it with every man to choose that mode of worship, and bestow his charities as he may think proper.—*Ed. Obe.*]

Pittsfield Sun.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. BARTON—Looking over some old news-papers, the other day, I noticed the following paragraph, the perusal of which I recommend to every zealous friend of Missions. As doubtless many of them have never considered the disparity between the ancient and modern Missions.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

A correspondent in Palestine, in a late letter to his friend in this country, dated at Nazareth, in Galilee, writes thus:

"By a great number of pamphlets, said to be Evangelical Magazines, and a great variety of other writings, purporting to be of a religious nature, forwarded to this country, we have received correct and authentic knowledge of numerous missionary societies, and other societies of the like kind formed and very zealously supported in New-England and adjoining parts of North America. Believing that these zealous societies wish for useful assistance in the great work they have undertaken, we are happy to inform you, which information you will please to communicate to these societies, that about 1800 years ago, a missionary society was formed and instituted in this country. Having had access to the records and minutes of this society, we are able with great pleasure to state to you, that the great design and objects of this society were not of this world. The chairman, or president, or more properly speaking, the founder of this society, was a person whose character is divine, and altogether lovely; his name, according to the records, is Jesus Christ. The more effectually to accomplish the great objects in view, he associated to himself twelve assistants, taken chiefly from that class of men known by the appellation of fishermen, and constantly going about doing good, was himself the most self-denying and laborious of all in promoting the all-important ends of the mission. The missionary work increasing greatly, a meeting of the society was called and held about the year 30—present at this meeting, the president and the 12 assistants. After considering the extensiveness of the missionary ground, and the importance of thoroughly promoting the missionary work, 70 missionaries were appointed and sent out into a great variety of places, which the president himself designed afterwards to visit. Their instructions, with orders to report after they had accomplished their mission, were these—'Go your ways, and as ye go, preach, saying, the kingdom of heaven is at hand. Provide neither gold nor silver nor brass in your purses, nor scrip for your journey, neither two coats, nor yet shoes, for the workman is worthy of his meat; and that they should eat such things as were set before them.' Having fulfilled the duties of their appointment, they made their report with great joy in the success of their mission, not that they had gained money in great or small sums, but that even the devils were subject to them through the name of the president. The president highly approved their fulfilment of their mission, and congratulated them on their success; but at the same time informed them that their highest cause of joy was, that their names were written in heaven. About three years after this, on a very trying occasion, in the midst of a vast concourse of people, he addressed his missionaries, and said, 'When I sent you without purse and ship and shoes, lacked ye any thing?' And they said nothing. It is the unanimous opinion of the people of Galilee, that had the president and members of this society, together with their missionaries, declined engaging in the labors of their mission until ample funds for their abundant pay and support had been collected and fixed on permanent security, the work which they so remarkably performed would never have been entered upon even to this day.

"When the people of Galilee consider the unceasing solicitations, and that in a great variety of shapes, which are made for money by your missionary societies; the numerous and continual collections and contributions that are made for them; the amazing sums they have funded; and the presidents and directors of the New-England and other missionary societies almost wholly taken up in managing money matters; even descending to obtain from the unsuspecting little children, the few cents which

are given them by their friends! and, at the same time, a few young and inexperienced persons, with great salaries fixed upon them, sent out as missionaries, (and at the same time, probably, parish hunting,) they are strongly persuaded that your missionary societies are unacquainted with this ancient Galilean society, or if they have heard of it, they pay but little or no attention to its example. The inhabitants of Galilee, to be sure, after being made acquainted with their schemes and practices, wish to be excused from having a branch of the New-England missionary society, or any of the missionary societies in their neighborhood established in Nazareth, or in any part of their country, being altogether better satisfied with the missionary society anciently established in this country, and which we ardently wish to see flourish in its power and purity, not only in Palestine, but in America, and in all the earth."

Pittsfield Sun.

Grand Canal Celebration.

From the New-York Com. Adv. Nov. 5.

The long-expected day, so glorious for the city and State, with all its "pomp and circumstance," has passed; and its incidents, like the fragments of a splendid vision, are now floating, in bright and glowing masses, through our imagination. But the pageant was too brilliant, and the scenes too various, for the memory to retain more than certain vague impressions, no less beautiful than indistinct. Those who saw the magnificent scene, will at once admit that it cannot be painted in language; and those who had not that happiness, must content themselves with the assurance, that our best endeavors to convey to them an adequate idea of its grandeur, will fail. The poet, by giving full sway to the wings of his imagination, may perhaps partially succeed in conveying the various impressions imbibed on the occasion, and some detached parts of the scene might possibly be used to advantage by the painter who unites skill with to genius. But we repeat, that the narration, in humble prose, will fall short of a just representation.

The grand fleet arrived in our waters from Albany, at a few minutes after five o'clock in the morning, and came to near the State prison. The roar of cannon from different points, and the merry peals of our numerous bells, greeted the sun as he rose in a cloudless sky. In a few moments afterward, signals were given by the flag-ship, and the various flags, banners and other decorations were run up as if at a sudden command of a magician. This fleet consisted of the Chancellor Livingston, captain Lockwood, under the special direction of Charles Rhind, Esq. acting as Admiral, assisted by Commodore Wiswall, having in tow the elegant canal packet-boat, "The Seneca Chief" of Buffalo; the Constitution, captain Bartholomew, having in tow the Rochester boat "Young Lion of the West."—On board of this boat, among other productions of the West, were two living wolves, a fawn, a fox, four raccoons, and two living eagles; Noah's Ark, from Ararat, having the bears and Indians, fell behind, and did not arrive in Albany in season to be taken in tow.—Next came the Chief Justice Marshal, captain Sherman, having in tow the Niagara, from Black Rock. Then followed the Constellation, captain Cruttenden; the Swiftsure, captain Stocking; the Olive Branch, captain Moore, having in tow the safety barge Matilda; and the Richmond, captain Cochran. The Saratoga, captain Benson, being a small and swift boat, acted as a tender on the voyage from Albany—lading and taking in passengers from all the boats and landing places.—She sported about like a dolphin—now in the wake of one boat, now alongside of another, and now shooting ahead of the whole, with her flags streaming gracefully in the breeze. This was the order in which they left Albany; and although during the darkness of the night, they did not exactly preserve it, yet at a given signal, they were soon in their proper places. At this moment, the bustle of the fleet proceeded down the bay in the following order:—

1 Washington. 13 Bolivar.
2 Commerce & Lady Clinton. 14 Providence.
3 Fulton. 15 Nautilus.
4 Chancellor Livingston. 16 Long Branch.
5 constitution. 17 Fanny.
6 Chief Justice Marshall. 18 Linnaeus.
7 Constellation. 19 Gov. Wolcott.
8 Swiftsure and barge. 20 John Marshall.
9 James Kent. 21 George Washington.
10 Saratoga. A Revenue Cutter.
11 Richmond. B Marine Society ship.
12 Oliver Ellsworth. C Pilot Boats.

In line, 100 yards apart.

The ship Hamlet was taken in tow by the Oliver Ellsworth, captain Havens, and Bolivar, captain Deforest, and assumed and maintained its place in splendid style.—Four pilot boats were also towed by other steam-boats. The sea was tranquil and smooth as the summer lake; and the mist which came on between seven and eight in the morning, having floated away, the sun shone bright and beautiful as ever. As the fleet passed the Bay they were saluted by the military, the Revenue Cutter and the Castle on Governor's Island; and in passing the Narrows, they were also saluted by forts Lafayette and Tompkins; they then proceeded to the United States schooner Dolphin, moored within Sandy Hook, where the ceremony of uniting the waters of Lake Erie and the Atlantic was performed.

A deputation composed of Aldermen King, Davis, and Taylor, was then sent on board the steam-boat Chancellor Livingston, to accompany his Excellency the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and the several committees from Buffalo, Utica, Albany, and other places, on board the steam-boat Washington.

The boats were formed in a circle around the schr., and Governor Clinton performed the ceremony of uniting the waters by pouring a keg of that of Lake Erie into the Atlantic, upon which he delivered the following address:

This solemnity at this place, on the first arrival of vessels from Lake Erie, is intended to indicate and commend the navigable communication, which has been accomplished between our Mediterranean seas and the Atlantic Ocean, in about eight years, to the extent of more than four hundred and twenty-five miles, by the wisdom, public spirit and energy of the people of the State of New-York; and may the God of the Heavens and the Earth smile most propitiously on this work, and render it subservient to the best interests of the human race.

Dr. Mitchell then poured the contents of several vials, which he stated contained the waters of the Elbe, and many other rivers, and delivered a long address, which will appear hereafter. The honorable Mr. Colden presented to the Mayor, a memoir which contains a brief history of the Canal from the commencement to the present day.

Salutes were then fired from the Revenue Cutter, the Pilot Boats, and several of the steam-boats, and the procession returned to the city. On their way up, the several parties partook of dinners on board their respective boats. The Mayor presided, on board the Washington, assisted by Aldermen King and Taylor, when a number of excellent, regular and volunteer toasts were drunk.

The nautical expedition returned at 4 o'clock, when the Corporation and the several parties landed, and processions were formed. At this time the city societies were on the Battery, at which place they arrived, after a long march through our principal streets, agreeably to the published order of the procession, and nearly as follows:

1. Tailors' Society—with banners, &c.
2. Bakers—with white hats, appropriate banners, &c.

2. Coopers—a car bearing a stage, on which were men at work, making casks, &c.—the members having badges, and at intervals appropriate banners.

4. Butchers—preceded by a trumpeter—then a car, decorated tastefully with green branches, on which was a steer—next butchers on horseback, dressed in white aprons, with checked sleeves, with badges—standards at proper intervals.—A two-decked car, drawn by six horses—on the lower deck a white ox, on the upper a brown—this car was also decorated

beautifully, and followed by butchers, mounted and dressed as the first mentioned. This society made an imposing appearance, being about 500 in number.

5. Tanners—a car was drawn by four horses, in which were men at work—society with badges and banners.

6. Carriers—with badges and banners.

7. Skinners—a car drawn by four horses, with men at work—elegant banners.

8. Combers—men at work—society with standards and badges.

9. Shoemakers.—A car drawn by 4 horses, bearing 8 men working at their trade—Banners and badges.

10. Hatters.—A very large car, drawn by 6 horses, on the stages were men at work at every branch of the business, from cutting the fur to finishing the hat; the kettle with several men at work around it, occupied the centre of the shop. This Society displayed many beautiful and truly appropriate banners, among which we saw one having the likeness of Washington, and one that of De Witt Clinton, elegantly painted and trimmed in rich and tasteful style; under which marched twenty-four youths. Two of the oldest hats and journeymen hatters, riding in a brougham, closed the rear of the Society.

11. Stone Masons—with badges and banners.

12. House Painters—with the same.

13. Stone Cutters—with white aprons, badges and banners—made a handsome display.

14. Chair Makers—exhibited several beautiful specimens of chairs, highly decorated, and many elegant banners.

15. Saddlers—preceded by a white horse with a superb saddle, next two cream-colored horses with beautiful saddles, then two white horses with elegant harnesses, all led by blacks, dressed in the Turkish costume—banners distributed at proper intervals, and the rear closed by the apprentices of the trade, bearing a small hobby horse.

16. Shipwrights and Caulkers—A car drawn by eight horses, bearing the model of a large man of war, the officers and crew were personated by boys in appropriate dresses—colors were displayed in various parts of the vessel, and numerous banners, having on them the names of our celebrated naval officers, were borne at the side of the car. This fine exhibition, was at a proper distance, followed by a model of small boat, borne by members. The Society displayed elegant and appropriate banners.

"The Boat-builders had a model of a boat borne by a Carrier, and another drawn by horses. A car drawn by four horses contained two half-finished boats of considerable size, at which the workmen were employed, while smoke was coming from the chimney where they warped their plank and timber."

17. The Pilots—with banners and badges.

18. Officers of the Army and Navy.

19. Grand Lodge—Members richly dressed, bearing the emblems, jewels, and insignia of their order.

20. Corporation, with their guests, including the Governor and Lieut. Governor of the State.

"The New-York Fire Department was represented by eight companies, Nos. 20, 42, 5, 13, 41, 92, 7, and 4, with their engines, and several hook and ladder companies with their implements raised aloft, and handsomely decorated. The appearance of the engines was beautiful in the extreme. They were highly polished, and ornamented with various devices, and at great expense, drawn by four horses each, and accompanied by baumers, models, &c. No. 20 had a portrait of Washington on its banners; 15 had four banners, and was drawn by four bay horses; 13 by four white horses, led by blacks in Asiatic costumes, the car hung with splendid drapery; 41 had riders for the leading horses, and a scarlet drapery fastened about the car; 22 had four bays with gilt harnesses, and banners of a house on fire, and Mount Vesuvius; 7 a banner containing a portrait of Washington on horseback; and one in crape for the loss of a member; 4 was drawn by two fine chestnut horses, and followed by the Fire Wardens, with their insignia, and a large banner."

The Tin Plate Workers had a car drawn by four grey horses with a model of some of the locks on the Canal—a Canal Boat, Barge, &c. made of Tin.

The Printers' Society had a car drawn by four horses, on which were mounted two printing presses, manufactured by Messrs. Rust & Turney, and by Robert Hoe & Co. They were of most exquisite workmanship. On the stage was James Oram, the oldest printer in the city, seated in Dr. Franklin's arm-chair. The presses worked many thousand copies of an edict, written by S. Woodworth, Esq. which were distributed by two Mercuries and two Hermits. They had two superb banners, painted by John R. Smith, Esq. of which we give the following description:

A large, correct representation of Clymer's patent press, over which a medallion of Franklin, upheld by white owl with full spread wings, the whole ornamented with a motto ("The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom") on a ribbon flying from the hands of Minerva and Columbia, two female whole lengths in full costume as supporters to the press—and from the light sparkling from the form, a ribbon running along the base; on which is inscribed the Society motto, "The Art that preserves all Arts," executed by J. R. Smith. The other banner was as follows: A handsomely executed view of the aqueduct and canal at Little Falls; on the top of the picture a medallion of Clinton, with the motto "Pater qui meruit ferat," and along the bottom of the view "Exegi monumentum aere perennius," by T. Greenleaf.

The Book-Binders had a large volume bound in red morocco, and gilt, labelled "Erie Canal Statistics."

Book-sellers and Stationers with an elegant banner painted by Inman, representing a Female holding the "Torch of Knowledge." On her left, a pile of volumes, one of which is the "Work on Canals." At a distance is a view of the Lakes, with the Canal passing to a city in the fore ground. On a stream entering the Canal is seen a Paper Mill. On the other side of the banner, the motto, "Knowledge is Power."

The Cabinet Makers exhibited many beautiful miniature specimens of the art, decorated with flowers, &c. and borne by members of the Society—the banners were elegant and appropriate.

The Coppersmiths exhibited a car, drawn by 4 white horses—in the centre was represented a line of the Canal with locks, and workmen engaged on both sides—their banners were numerous and appropriate.

The officers of the navy and army, those from West Point, and the Governor's Guards, in their neat uniforms, made a truly splendid appearance.

The Students of Columbia College were dressed in their gowns—their banner was very fine, a description of which will hereafter be given—it was designed and executed by Mr. John R. Smith.

The procession contained many other societies not included in the above.

The City Hotel.—Mr. Jennings contributed largely to the brilliant appearance of Broadway last night.

On no occasion has the City Hotel been better illuminated.

The *City Hall*.—Too much praise cannot be given to our corporation for the great exertions which they made to contribute to the festivities and pageantries of yesterday. The *City Hall*, under their direction, was superbly illuminated, the first presenting a very magnificent transparency, on which were painted interesting views of the Canal, columns with the names of worthies, figures emblematical of the occasion, &c. &c. The fire works, prepared by Mr. Wilcox, far exceeded the public expectation. The Park was filled to overflowing; not less than 8 or 10 thousand admiring spectators collected in it to view the spectacle which the corporation had prepared for their fellow-citizens.

Peale's Museum presented a beautiful transparency

—rays of glory, containing a motto, illustrative of the dependence of the arts upon the success of commerce.

Sykes.—We cannot omit expressing the admiration we felt, in the taste with which Mr. Sykes illuminated his hotel. The front in Sloane Lane presented a brilliant wreath, encircling the letter C. The front in William-street, displayed the words "Grand Canal," in large and glowing capitals. We do not remember to have seen a more original and beautiful method of illuminating, than that chosen by Mr. Sykes. The dinner at which Gen. Swift presided, assisted by S. L. Governor and J. Verplanck, Esqrs. has never been exceeded in our city. Beautiful miniature temples, columns, &c. were placed upon the table, near which were small banners, bearing the names of our most celebrated statesmen and warriors—in the intervals were the viands for the guests, prepared in Sykes' best manner, and served up with a liberality which evaded no pains or expense. There are hundreds who will regret that they were not at Sykes' Canal Dinner.

The *Park Theatre*, and several of the adjoining buildings, were also illuminated.

Thus has passed a day so glorious to the State and city, and so deeply interesting to the countless thousands, who were permitted to behold and mingle in the splendid scene. We have before said that all attempts at description must be utterly in vain. Others can comprehend the greatness of the occasion; the Grand Canal is completed, and the waters of Lake Erie have been borne upon its surface, and mingled with the ocean. But it is only those who were present and beheld the brilliant spectacle, that can form any adequate conception of its splendor, and of the joyous feeling which pervaded all ranks of the community. Never before has there been presented to the sight a fleet so beautiful as that which yesterday graced our waters.—The numerous array of Steam-boats and barges, proudly breasting the billows and dashing on their way regardless of opposing winds and tides; the flags of all nations, and banners of every hue, streaming splendidly in the breeze; the dense columns of black smoke ever and anon sent up from the boats, now partially obscuring the view, and now spreading widely over the sky and softening down the glare of light and color; the roar of cannon from the various forts, accompanied by heavy volleys of white smoke, contrasting finely with the smoke of the steam-boats; the crowds of happy beings who thronged the decks, and the voice of whose joy was mingled with the sound of music, and not unfrequently drowned by the hissing of the steam; all this, and a thousand other circumstances, awakened an interest so intense, that "the eye could not be satisfied with seeing, nor the ear with hearing." We rejoiced; and all who were there rejoiced; although, as we looked upon the countless throng, we could not but remember the exclamation of Xerxes, and feel that "an hundred years hence, and not one of all that vast multitude will be alive." The splendor of beauty and the triumph of art, serve to excite, to dazzle, and often to improve the condition, and provoke the welfare of mankind; but "the fashion of this world passeth away;" beauty and art, with all their triumphs and splendors, endure but for a season; and earth itself, with all its lakes and oceans, is only as the small dust in the sight of Him who dwells beyond the everlasting hills.

(C)—We learn that the *Ark* arrived at Albany on Thursday evening, and has been towed to this city, where Indians, bears and boat safely arrived this morning.

Old McCausland."

Extract from No. 10, of the "Editorial Excursion" of the editor of the *Portland Argus*:

One of the greatest natural curiosities at Augusta, is a prisoner by the name of McCausland, who has been confined in the county jail for about thirty years. He attracts the attention of most travellers, who pass that way, and amongst others I went to see him. He was convicted of burning a meeting-house and murdering a woman, in the town of Gardiner, and being considered in a state of mental derangement, he was imprisoned for life. He never denies having committed the crimes charged against him, but boldly avows them, calls them acts of duty, and attempts to defend them by scripture authority. There were three of us who went in company to the jail, and on arriving there we found two gentle travellers in the anti-room of the prison, listening to the eloquence of McCausland. The jailer had brought him out, and he stood in the outer door of the cells. His voice, his gestures, and his whole appearance, were very striking. He is a large man, of good proportions, rather stout than tall, not far from fifty years of age, has a full face, healthy complexion, high and open forehead, a black eye uncommonly sharp and penetrating, and a white flowing beard that descends to his breast, and has not been marr'd by the razor for thirty years. His voice is high-toned, loud, and shrill, and strikes through you like electricity. In short, he seemed, to my fancy, a good picture of some old saint of patriarchal times. When we arrived, he was relating minutely and earnestly the circumstances of his burning the meeting-house, and killing the woman. He said, he must do it; God required it; God required a burnt-offering and a sacrifice. He was commanded in scripture to do it; and he cited various passages from scripture, which spoke of burnt-offering, and sacrifices. It was revealed to him that he must burn the meeting-house in Gardiner for a burnt-offering to the Lord. So he picked up an old shoe at the door; the toe was worn off, and he put a coal of fire in the heel, and covered it over with a piece of bark, and went through the woods, so as not to be discovered, and set fire to the meeting-house; and that was the burnt-offering. Well, then the Lord required a sacrifice; the same as Abraham was required to sacrifice Isaac; and he did not dare to disobey, so he killed the woman. And he ran over very rap-

idly the circumstances of the murder, telling how he went to the house, who were there, how he killed the woman, and alarm was made, and who came in, and how they took him, and he must have a trial, and how squire such a one said he was crazy, but he was not; he was only fulfilling the commands of scripture; and then he would repeat passages again from the bible. And finally they said he must be confined in jail; and there he had been ever since. He said they told him something about having the government at Augusta, and if they should he meant to apply to the Governor and see if he would not let him out; he had sometimes tried to send by the Representatives to Portland, and have them see the Governor; but it was so far and cost so much he could not pay the expense, and he believed he should not do any more about it till the government came to Augusta. "And now," said he, "if these folks that came in last will give me two cents apiece, I'll go in and read a chapter, and sing a hymn, and pray." So having received his two cents apiece, which we found was a fee that he exacted of every visitor, he retired into his cell of heavy stone walls, and the keeper locked the iron door. Through the door was a small open window, by means of which we could still have communication with the prisoner. He read a chapter, sung a hymn, which seemed particularly adapted to his own condition, and then made a prayer. A considerable part of the prayer was methodical and regular, and apparently fervent; as he drew towards the close he prayed minutely and distinctly for his visitors: "O Lord, bless these gentlemen, that give me two cents; and O Lord, bless these ladies that give me two cents;" and he closed his exercises by repeating the Lord's prayer. He then came to the window and conversed for some time, answering and asking a great variety of questions. He said he had a bible which he kept in prison with him twelve years, and he had read it through twelve times. He said he had a wife and several children, who sometimes came to see him, and sometimes he lets them have money to help them along; but he could not generally get much more than enough to buy his own clothes. While we stood talking in this manner, another person came up to the window, and as soon as McCausland's eye met him, he suddenly dropped his head out of sight, exclaiming, "O, that won't do, there's a man that has not paid me his two cents;" and it was not till the two cents were put into his soft and white hand, which he held up to the window, that he would again permit his face to be seen. Having finished our conversation, he put forth his hand and closed the little iron shutter to his window, bade us farewell, and we saw and heard no more of McCausland.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

PARIS, Oct. 10.

On the arrival of the United States frigate *Brandywine*, at Havre, she saluted the forts with 24 guns, which were immediately returned gun for gun. On the day after disembarking from the frigate, Gen. Layfayette departed for his residence at *La Grange*, accompanied for two leagues by a numerous cavalcade of young men of the town, and environs. The General's family and friends welcomed his return to France with enthusiasm.

Oct. 11. Mr. Somerville, the American Minister to Sweden, Com. Morris, of the U. S. Navy, and Capt. Read, also of the Navy, have arrived in this city from Havre. They came in the *Brandywine*.—[The Commodore is charged with special public business; and Capt. Read, we believe, went out to join the Mediterranean squadron.—*Bost. Cent.*]

The same respect will be paid to the General by his friends in Paris as at Havre.

[The fear heretofore expressed that the friends of General Lafayette would be prevented from paying him due attention on his return to France, have been considered by intelligent men as the mere gossips of ignorance and hair-brained folly. The Government of France feels itself too strongly established to give any indications of unkindness at the popularity of any man, much less at that of such a personage as it well knows Gen. Lafayette to be—whose whole life has shown that he would cut off his right arm before he would countenance the accomplishment of any act by improper means. He has sworn allegiance to the existing Government of France, and he well knows the sacred obligations of an oath. It is known, that all the events which occurred in the multitudinous honors conferred upon the General during his year's travels in the United States, have been promptly and in detail published in *Paris*, and extensively circulated throughout France, without the least attempt on the part of the Censors of the Press, to suppress, alter, or invalidate them; and that high encomiums were passed on the farewell scene at Washington, and particularly on the Address of President Adams, which has been extolled for its sentiment and science.—*Cent.*]

MADRID, Sept. 26. The expedition for *Ilana*, has sailed from Corunna. It carries out a reinforcement of 4000 men, and a large quantity of cannon and munitions of war. General Cruz, who goes out in it, it is said, will relieve Gen. Vives, as Governor-General.

PARIS, Oct. 11. It is announced at Hamburg, that the Swedish government has determined to send a Consul to St. Domingo.

The two sons of the brave *Canaris* whom the Greek Committee intend to educate, have arrived in France.

From GREECE.—*Island of Hydra*, Aug. 12, 1825.

About the 1st of June, the affairs of Greece were at as low an ebb as her enemies could wish, but from that time to this, her prospects have been growing brighter, and now we can dare to hope again. To oppose the enemy, Greece has a host of men, not deserving the name of a regular force, the number of whom is continually varying. A fortnight ago there were assembled round Tripolizza, 10,000 strong; now there are not more than 6000; in another fortnight it will probably be 12 or 15,000 again. The general, who is to-day followed by 3000 men, may in a week, find himself with only his personal attendants;

but the others he has no fears; they go where and when they will. Demetrios Ypsilanti, who so bravely distinguished himself during the first and most bloody part of the struggle, remained at his house, a quiet spectator, during the more prosperous periods, again aroused himself upon the invasion by the Arabs, and was the first who successfully opposed them. After the retirement of the enemy from Argos to Tripolizza, Ypsilanti followed them with about 2000 men and had several brushes with them.

Colocotroni, as he becomes better acquainted with his enemy, manages his cards more adroitly. A letter from one of his officers dated Aug. 3, informs me that Ibrahim Pacha had, by various manœuvres, endeavored to draw him from his rocky position; but being unable to do it, he turned the mountain, by a circuitous route, and marched off with the principal part of his army towards Patras; however, a few hours convinced him of his mistake, for he was so hotly received by the inhabitants of Cariena and its neighborhood, that he was obliged to fall back again upon Tripolizza. On the 5th of the present month he was still at Tripolizza; but it appears he was preparing for an attempt upon Mistra. Colocotroni's position is now at St. Petro. I hear nothing said about the plans of Ibrahim Pacha; nor do the Greeks seem to trouble themselves with calculating whether he will continue any length of time at Tripolizza, or move on to Misolonghi, or Corinto, or Nafplio. Should he take Nafplio, it would almost ensure him the possession of the Morea; but how to do it, is the question; he has been under its walls once; and had he remained there, till they crumbled from age, he could not have taken it. It must be blocked by sea, as well as by land, and he must have command of the gulf; but this cannot be done without first reducing Hydra. Now we know that the formidable armament which is fitting out at Alexandria, consists not like former ones, principally of transports, but of vessels of war; and it seems to me quite probable, that this fleet is destined, first for the reduction of Hydra, and afterwards, for the command of the gulf of Nafplio. This being done, Ibrahim Pacha will march to Nafplio, sit down before it, and wait patiently till it falls into his hands. Then the safety of Nafplio depending on Hydra, you ask, what is the state of the latter, can she hold out? The place is strong, and the inhabitants are brave, and should they take proper measures, they might defend it against any force that Egypt could send. But no precautions are taken; the men are not trained; the batteries, filled with beautiful brass cannon, have no attendants, save one old man, whose only office is to drive away the boys. Warn a Hydriot of the danger that is threatening his island, he laughs at you, and defies the whole force of Turkey. Alas! so did they of Ispara; and Ispara was stronger than any of the three islands;—they laughed at the mention of danger, until it came down upon them, followed close by destruction.

It is not unlikely that an important diversion will soon be made by a revolt of the inhabitants of Candia. This extensive, populous and fertile island, has been for some time governed by the brave Pacha who conquered it; and who, being a man of great abilities, perceived that the only effectual way to keep the Greeks in subjection, would be to quit the system of horrible oppression, followed by the rest of the Governors. Accordingly, under his mild administration, every thing has gone on well; and the Greeks have exhibited so few marks of inquietude, that vigilance is almost entirely relaxed in the island; and most of the Turkish troops have withdrawn. About three months ago this Pasha was ordered to the men; and twelve days ago he was taken prisoner in a skirmish with the Greeks; but he soon died, having received seven wounds. Since he has left Candia, the Greeks have again been subject to the usual bloody policy of the Turks; and being unarmed, they are more abused and less feared than in any other parts. Many Candiates have served in the Morea, and they are distinguished as brave and excellent marksmen. About 500 of these have now started for their native island, to attempt to carry the principal fortress; and if they succeed, the standard of liberty will be waved upon them, and the inhabitants excited to revolt; and means have been taken to supply them with arms.

We have yet another ground of hope; it is reported, and it is not impossible, that the long existing troubles in Egypt have at last broken out into open rebellion; and that a formidable body of Arabs are in arms just above Grand Cairo. If this proves true, it may occasion the recall of Ibrahim Pacha. Mehemet Ali, though a man of talents, is waxing old, and will require the assistance of his son. What a field for political speculation is opened in the East; the vast empire of Turkey, which is only held together by the tenure of religious superstition, will soon tumble to pieces; or at least important dismemberments will take place. Upper Egypt has for a long time been in a state of sedition. Still greater events may take place, and render our age truly the age of revolutions. The calling in of the Jews, may not be far off; and this peculiar people, may soon build up their kingdom at Jerusalem. They have all the materials ready; and might become, at once, a powerful nation, without going through all those gradual changes which are necessary in other nations. They are shrewd, and excel all others in a knowledge of the world. They are rich, and can move off with all their property at a few hours notice. They have no landed estates, no connexions by marriage, no local attachments to retain them in foreign countries, were a reasonable hope held out to them of regaining their home. Aye, the Holy Land to them is home; the young Jew, born in whatever land, with prospects however brilliant, still turns his eyes to Jerusalem; and feels that there alone he can be perfectly happy, but enough of speculation.

Aug. 14. Yesterday we received the joyful intelligence that the Greek fleet had arrived off Misolonghi, and had caused the Turks to raise the blockade by sea; and to-day, a letter from Maufile confirmed the account. On the first inst. Maufile, vice admiral, arrived there with eight vessels, and hovered round until Admiral Maufile came up with eighteen more, and some brutes. Immediately the Turkish fleet came out of the gulf, and formed their line of battle.

The action commenced with vigor on the part of the Turks, but in less than an hour they were completely put to flight. The Greeks destroyed and burnt to the water's edge two of the enemy's heavy briggs of war, taking their men prisoners; then sailing into the gulf, they captured seven gun boats, which had been left for the close blockade of the port. The appearance of the Greek fleet, and their immediate success, so inspired the inhabitants of Misolonghi, that they sailed out in the night, attacked the Turkish camp, made great slaughter, driving them back to some distance. The enemy's fleet have been followed as far as Suda, in Candia; and probably their arrival at that place will delay the proposed expedition against the island.

S. G. HOWE.

A new Railway of 25 miles, from the Collieries in Durham co. to London, was opened in the beginning of October. A coach with the committee, 21 wagons with passengers, and 12 wagons with coal, weighing altogether about 20 tons, were attached to a locomotive engine, and the immense train travelled at the rate of about eight miles an hour!—There were nearly 600 passengers.—*Bost. States.*

Bost. States.

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DOMESTIC.

NEW-BRUNSWICK SUFFERERS.

The following collections were made in the respective Churches in Boston, on the last Sabbath, for the relief of the sufferers by the distressing fires in New Brunswick:—

First Church, Summer-street,	\$107.09
Second Church, Hanover-street,	179.45
First Baptist do. Salem-street,	121.00
Old South Church, Washington-street,	301.73
Stone Chapel, school-street,	112.00
Brattle-street Church,	352.00
New North Church, Hanover-street,	138.18
New South do. Summer-street,	320.60
Federal-street Church,	529.54
Hollis-street Church,	212.30
Trinity Church, Summer-street,	316.16
West Church, Lynde-street,	220.00
First Universalist Society,	82.00
Catholic Church, Franklin-street,	129.00
Methodist Churches,	129.00
Union Church in Essex-street,	129.00
Third Baptist do. Charles-street,	191.50
Second Universalist Society,	80.00
Church in Park-street,	262.64
Church in Chancery-street,	159.00
St. Paul's Church,	205.67
Central Universalist Society,	89.09
Rev. Mr. Gray's Society, (Roxbury)	111.00

New-Brunswick Sufferers.—The amount of the subscription in Boston is said to be \$3170. This is independent of the collections made on Sunday in the several churches [Amounting, as above, to \$4720.15]. What the total amount of the relief will be cannot yet be ascertained. We should think it will exceed \$7000, besides articles of provisions, clothing, &c. It is mentioned, that some of the subscribers, as requested, deposited their subscriptions in the boxes at the collection, and we do not know whether they were or were not included in the amount of the collections. A vessel, chartered and loaded on account of the Government, has sailed from Quebec for the relief of the New-Brunswick sufferers, the cargo of which has been valued at over \$30,000; of which cargo were 1000 pairs of blankets, &c. The private subscription in Quebec and Montreal are reported to exceed \$7000. *Cent.*

TRIAL FOR ARSON. At the term of the Supreme Judicial Court held in Middlesex, last week, *Experience Briggs* was tried on the capital charge of having set fire to the dwelling-house of Col. Joseph Valentine, in Hopkinton, the 7th Sept. last. The charge was not brought home in any shape to the prisoner, who was acquitted by the jury without leaving their seats.

We are told that the above unfortunate woman is one of those who, from certain eccentricities of character, and their age, are suspected by ignorance and folly as being familiar with evil spirits, and the consequence has been that she has, although innocent, suffered a long confinement. It is but justice to mention, that Col. Valentine had no suspicion that she had any agency in the destruction of his property; and it is highly creditable to the reputation of the Massachusetts bar, that such able Advocates as Messrs. *Wolter* and *Hear*, consented to become her counsels. *Ib.*

NEW-YORK ELECTION. Before the late election all the Tickets were called "Republican" of one sort or another. Since the ballot it is asserted that the "True Republican" one has prevailed; and Major Noah has announced that in consequence "the Wigwam" at Tammany hill was to be lit up for the exchange of congratulations." It appears that most of the dominant party voted for a choice of Electors by a *Plurality* vote, instead of a *majority*. This hereabouts would be considered "Anti-Republican." Some of the most efficient Members of the Board of Aldermen of New-York have lost their election. *Ib.*

PORTRAITS OF THE PRESIDENTS. Messrs. *Daggett* of Boston, have received from France, *Lithographic Plates* of the five portraits of the five Presidents of the United States, from the pencil of *Stuart*; and which adorned the residence of the Nation's Guest during his visit to Boston. We learn, that the plates are most excellent samples of the skill of the first of the French Artists; and that with the plates, Messrs. D's. have received a press to strike off the impressions, and a French pressman to conduct the work. *Ib.*

THE OBSERVER.

PARIS, (ME.) WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23, 1825.

"FREEDOM OF THE PRESS."—We are not the only ones who are found fault with for not complying in every respect to the wills or caprices of a few discontented and would-be-great men. We ever meant to follow that course which we first adopted—to be impartial as it respects religious communications, and opinions; and neutral as to politics. The following is copied from the *New-York Statesman*, and is a pretty true picture of things in some other places:

"Blow winds and crack your cheeks."—In our political course we have endeavored to be mild, candid, consistent, and respectful to all parties and to all men; and we take leave to add, honest and independent in our political feelings and expressions, alike indifferent in regard to the control of our columns to the urgency of friends or the threats of foes when either interfered with our duty to the public as conductors of a free and liberal press.

For some mighty offence, heaven knows what it was, we only guess, a young gentleman called to stop the subscription of one of our citizens, whose name has been upon our book not quite three months, and in an air of apparent triumph, directed the *bill to be sent in*, informing us that some more would stop in the course of the day!

We beg leave to inform the gentleman who sent him, that every subscriber on our list is at liberty to stop whenever he pleases on paying up the bill; and to assure him and all others, that the press, so far as we are concerned, will not be overawed nor swerve a hair by all the imposing threats which may be uttered by men "ten thousand times" more powerful.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS. A meeting is called in the County of Hillsborough, (N. H.) of those patriots, now living in that County, who served their country in the revolutionary struggle, and who are not now on the Pension List, in order to petition Congress at its approaching session for compensation for their services.—

There are several in this County in a similar situation; and we have no doubt should they now exert themselves, unite together and petition Congress, that their prayer would be heard. Now is the most favorable time for success that has occurred since the law of 1820. *Be on Your Posts.*

NEW-YORK.—We have had occasion to notice the rapid march of this State, in internal improvements. Her Canals rival every thing of the kind this side of the Atlantic. They have probably expended near TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, in accomplishing this noble object. The recent celebration in the city, was brilliant in the extreme. According to accounts, no pains or expense was spared that would add to the grandeur of the exhibition. The account of it which we publish this day, in another part of our paper will be read with interest.

THE GREEKS.—In to-day's paper will be found an extract of a letter from Doc. Howe, formerly of Boston, who is now in the service of the Greeks. It is an interesting communication in relation to the affairs of that people, who are now so ardently engaged in obtaining those rights and privileges to which they as a Nation are entitled. By all information which we have been able to gather from that land of "Classic Lore," we may conclude that their cause is still prosperous in the aggregate.—They have not only the good wishes of this country, but the services of some of its best citizens.

STEAM-BOATS.—The last *Maine Gazette* contains the "Report of a committee of citizens of Bath, on the contemplated increase of Boats on the line of the Kennebec Steam Navigation Company." The profits of this line the season past, are, we believe something more than three thousand dollars. We should conclude not only from the report, (which itself affords a clear and minute statement of facts, as also some well founded conjectures,) that this line will, before many years, be one of the most profitable in the United States.—A few thousand dollars would establish a line of safe navigation for Steam Boats from Eastport to Boston. And should the time come when some or all of the contemplated improvements are made in the interior of the State, it would be not only the best, but also the easiest and cheapest route for much the largest portion of the citizens of the State, who visit Boston from the Eastern towns, either for business or pleasure. Nature has so formed this country that we hazard nothing in predicting that the time is not far distant, when the Navigation of the Kennebec River will be greatly improved, especially for boats. And when that, together with the road which, we believe is already partially opened to Quebec shall be fully accomplished, it must of necessity be the great thoroughfare between New-York, Boston and Quebec, as it will be much nearer than by the way of the Lakes.

"BOSTON NOTIONS."—In looking over the tri-weekly *American Statesman*, of the 15th inst., we noticed the following paragraph of the editors:

"We publish to-day, agreeable to our promise, the trial of Mrs. Briggs, charged with having set fire to the house of Col. Valentine, in Hopkinton. We recommend its perusal to our readers as being a case of great interest."

We strained our weak optics for a considerable time in looking for the promised account, but was obliged to go to bed without having the pleasure of reading it. True, the editors say that one of "precisely similar" character was tried in Portland.—However, we were much gratified when the next mail arrived, bringing us the long sought trial, contained in the tri-weekly *Statesman* of the seventeenth instant!—This is really anticipating the news.

KENTUCKY.—It is understood that Judge White has consented to be a Candidate for the seat in the Senate of the United States, vacated by the resignation of Gen. Jackson. Judge White is known as one of the Commissioners under the Spanish treaty.

EAGLE BANK, New-Haven.—Probably there are but few of these bills in this county. The following account is from the *New-Haven Herald*; we have no doubt of its correctness. By all accounts we have received respecting the concerns of this Bank, there cannot be the least doubt but it was the intention of the Managers to defraud the public. Its notes are now worth about thirty cents on the dollar!! Pretty well for a set of men in the land of morals.

Messrs. George Hoadly, and James Hillhouse, of New-Haven, and Henry Carrington, of Middletown, have been appointed by the Directors, Agents to settle the concerns of the Eagle Bank, agreeably to a vote of the stockholders at a meeting held on the 26th ult. It is understood that Mr. Hillhouse has declined accepting the appointment, but we have heard of no substitute to supply his place.

A partial assignment of the debts due the Bank has been made, for the further security of the Savings Bank—and those debtors to the Bank whose notes are assigned are required to pay in good money, while others are allowed to pay in the notes of the institution, which they are able to obtain at a very large discount. Whatever *policy* there may be in this measure, there seems to us to be very little *justice* in it. The specious plea that *value* was received and that the same *value* should be returned, to be operative should equitably, and all should be served alike. In several instances, debtors have refused payment in other than Eagle Bills, and suffered their notes to lie over.

At Millington, (Pa.) on Saturday, 8th ult., Henry Brackbill, sen., aged 99 years and 7 months. This interesting old man was born in Philadelphia in 1726, in March, and served in the British army at the taking of Havana, 1754; and was one of only seven men, who survived the ravages of a malignant, epidemic fever which prevailed among the soldiers at that time. He likewise served as a volunteer at the commencement of the revolutionary war, being then too old to be put in requisition as a militiaman. He preserved his mental faculties free from the dotage incident to old persons, until his last moments, and his bodily strength and activity was a matter of astonishment to all who knew him. Two years ago, although then upwards of 97 years of age, he cut all the timber off a well timbered clearing of four acres with in the space of six weeks; and, in the same year, he marched with his axe on his shoulder to the mouth of a distance of two miles from his residence, and felled and trimmed up a tree two feet and a half over, and returned home again before night. And, during the present year, he has performed tasks which might make some of our young men blush. He never was during his long life, visited by any sickness except that which carried him off, which only lasted twelve hours.

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On no occasion has the City Hotel been better illuminated.

The City Hall.—Too much praise cannot be given to our corporation for the great exertions which they made to contribute to the festivities and pageantries of yesterday. The City Hall, under their direction, was superbly illuminated, the first presenting a very magnificent transparency, on which were painted interesting views of the Canal, columns with the names of worthies, figures emblematical of the occasion, &c. &c. The fire works, prepared by Mr. Wilcox, far exceeded the public expectation. The Park was filled to overflowing; not less than 8 or 10 thousand admiring spectators collected in it to view the spectacle, which the corporation had prepared for their fellow-citizens.

Peale's Museum presented a beautiful transparency—rays of glory, containing a motto, illustrative of the dependence of the arts upon the success of commerce.

Stokes.—We cannot omit expressing the admiration we felt, in the taste with which Mr. Stokes illuminated his hotel. The front in Sloane Lane presented a brilliant wreath, encircling the letter C. The front in William-street, displayed the words "Grand Canal," in large and glowing capitals. We do not remember to have seen a more original and beautiful method of illuminating, than that chose by Mr. Stokes. The dinner at which Gen. Swift presided, assisted by S. L. Governor and J. Verplanck, Esq., has never been excelled in our city. Beautiful miniature temples, columns, &c. were placed upon the table, near which were small banners, bearing the names of our most celebrated statesmen and warriors—in the intervals were the viands for the guests, prepared in Stokes' best manner, and served up with a liberality which evaded no pains or expense. There are hundreds who will regret that they were not at Stokes' Canal Dinner.

The Park Theatre, and several of the adjoining buildings, were also illuminated.

Thus has passed a day so glorious to the State and city, and so deeply interesting to the countless thousands, who were permitted to behold and mingle in the splendid scene. We have before said that all attempts at description must be utterly in vain. Others can comprehend the greatness of the occasion; the Grand Canal is completed, and the waters of Lake Erie have been borne upon its surface, and mingled with the ocean. But it is only those who were present and beheld the brilliant spectacle, that can form any adequate conception of its splendor, and of the joyous feeling which preyed all ranks of the community. Never before has there been presented to the sight a fleet so beautiful as that which yesterday graced our waters.—The numerous array of Steam-boats and barges, proudly breasting the billows and dashing on their way regardless of opposing winds and tides; the flags of all nations, and banners of every hue, streaming splendidly in the breeze; the dense columns of black smoke ever and anon sent up from the boats, now partially obscuring the view, and now spreading widely over the sky and softening down the glare of light and color; the roar of cannon from the various forts, accompanied by heavy volumes of white smoke, contrasting finely with the smoke of the steam-boats; the crowds of happy beings who thronged the decks, and the voice of whose joy was mingled with the sound of music, and not unfrequently drowned by the hissing of the steam; all this, and a thousand other circumstances, awakened an interest so intense, that "the eye could not be satisfied with seeing, nor the ear with hearing." We rejoiced; and all who were there rejoiced; although, as we looked upon the countless throng, we could not but remember the exclamation of Xerxes, and feel that "a hundred years hence, and not one of all that vast multitude will be alive." The splendor of beauty and the triumph of art, serve to excite, to dazzle, and often to improve the condition, and promote the welfare of mankind; but "the fashion of this world passeth away;" beauty and art, with all their triumphs and splendors, endure but for a season; and earth itself, with all its lakes and oceans, is only as the small dust in the sight of Him who dwells beyond the everlasting hills.

We learn that the Ark arrived at Albany on Thursday evening, and has been towed to this city, where Indians, bears and boat safely arrived this morning.

Old McCausland."

Extract from No. 10, of the "Editorial Excursion" of the editor of the Portland Argus:—

One of the greatest natural curiosities at Augusta, is a prisoner by the name of McCausland, who has been confined in the county jail for about thirty years. He attracts the attention of most travellers, who pass that way, and amongst others I went to see him. He was convicted of burning a meeting-house and murdering a woman, in the town of Gardiner, and being considered in a state of mental derangement, he was imprisoned for life. He never denies having committed the crimes charged against him, but boldly avows them, calls them acts of duty, and attempts to defend them by scripture authority. There were three of us who went in company to the jail, and on arriving there we found two gentlemen travellers in the anti-room of the prison, listening to the eloquence of McCausland. The jailer had brought him out, and he stood in the outer door of the cells. His voice, his gestures, and his whole appearance, were very striking. He is a large man, of good proportions, rather stout than tall, not far from fifty years of age, has a full face, healthy complexion, high and open forehead, a black eye uncommonly sharp and penetrating, and a white flowing beard that descends to his breast, and has not been marr'd by the razor for thirty years. His voice is high-toned, loud, and shrill, and strikes through you like electricity. In short, he seemed, to my fancy, a good picture of some old saint of patriarchal times. When we arrived, he was relating minutely and earnestly the circumstances of his burning the meeting-house, and killing the woman. He said, he must do it; God required it; God required a burnt-offering and a sacrifice. He was commanded in scripture to do it; and he cited various passages from scripture, which spoke of burnt-offerings and sacrifices. It was revealed to him that he must burn the meeting-house in Gardiner for a burnt-offering to the Lord. So he picked up an old shoe at the door; the toe was worn off, and he put a coal of fire in the heel, and covered it over with a piece of bark, and went through the woods, so as not to be discovered, and set fire to the meeting-house; and that was the burnt-offering. Well, then the Lord required a sacrifice; the same as Abraham was required to sacrifice Isaac; and he did not dare to disobey, so he killed the woman. And he ran over every rap-

idly the circumstances of the murder, telling how he went to the house, who were there, and who came in, and how they took him, and he must have a trial, and how squire such a one said he was crazy, but he was not; he was only fulfilling the commands of scripture; and then he would repeat passages again from the bible. And finally they said he must be confined in jail; and there he had been ever since.

I said they told him something about having the government at Augusta, and if they should, he meant to apply to the Governor and see if he would not let him out; he had sometimes tried to send by the Representatives to Portland, and have them see the Governor; but it was so far and cost so much he could not do the expense, and he believed he should not do any more about it till the government came to Augusta. "And now," said he, "if these folks that came in last will give me two cents apiece, I'll go in and read a chapter, and sing a hymn, and pray." So having received his two cents apiece, which we found was a fee that he exacted of every visitor, he retired into his cell of heavy stone walls, and the keeper locked the iron door. Through the door was a small open window, by means of which we could still have communication with the prisoner. He read a chapter, sung a hymn, which seemed particularly adapted to his own condition, and then made a prayer. A considerable part of the prayer was methodical and regular, and apparently fervent; as he drew towards the close he prayed minutely and distinctly for his visitors: "O Lord, bless these gentlemen, that give me two cents; and O Lord, bless these ladies that give me two cents;" and he closed his exercises by repeating the Lord's prayer. He then came to the window and conversed for some time, answering and asking a great variety of questions. He said he had a bible which he kept in prison with him twelve years, and he had read it through twelve times. He said he had a wife and several children, who sometimes came to see him, and sometimes he lets them have money to help them along; but he could not generally get much more than enough to buy his own clothes. While we stood talking in this manner, another person came up to the window, and as soon as McCausland's eye met him, he suddenly dropped his head out of sight, exclaiming, "O, that won't do, there's a man that has not paid me his two cents;" and it was not till the two cents were put into his soft and white hand, which he held up to the window, that he would again permit his face to be seen. Having finished our conversation, he put forth his hand and closed the little iron shutter to his window, bade us farewell, and we saw and heard no more of McCausland.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

PARIS, Oct. 10. On the arrival of the United States frigate *Brandywine*, at Havre, she saluted the forts with 24 guns, which were immediately returned gun for gun. On the day after disembarking from the frigate, Gen. Laylyette departed for his residence at *La Grange*, accompanied for two leagues by a numerous cavalcade of young men of the town, and environs. The General's family and friends welcomed his return to France with enthusiasm.

Oct. 11. Mr. Somerville, the American Minister to Sweden, Com. Morris, of the U. S. Navy, and Capt. Read, also of the Navy, have arrived in this city from Havre. They came in the *Brandywine*.—[The Commodore is charged with special public business; and Capt. Read, we believe, went out to join the Mediterranean squadron.—*Bost. Cent.*]

The same respect will be paid to the General by his friends in Paris as at Havre. [The fears heretofore expressed that the friends of General Lafayette would be prevented from paying him due attention on his return to France, have been considered by intelligent men as the mere gossip of ignorance and hair-brained folly. The Government of France feels itself too strongly established to give any indications of uneasiness at the popularity of any man, much less at that of such a personage as it well knows Gen. Lafayette to be—whose whole life has shown that he would cut off his right arm before he would countenance the accomplishment of any act by improper means. He has sworn allegiance to the existing Government of France, and he well knows the sacred obligations of an oath. It is known, that all the events which occurred in the multitudinous honors conferred upon the General during his year's travels in the United States, have been promptly and in detail published in *Paris*, and extensively circulated throughout France, without the least attempt on the part of the Censors of the Press, to suppress, alter, or invalidate them; and that high encomiums were passed on the *farewell* scene at Washington, and particularly on the Address of President Adams, which has been extolled for its sentiment and science.—*Cent.*]

Madrid, Sept. 26. The expedition for Havana, has sailed from Corunna. It carries out a reinforcement of 4000 men, and a large quantity of cannon and munitions of war. General Cruz, who goes out in it, it is said, will relieve Gen. Vives, as Governor-General.

PARIS, Oct. 11. It is announced at Hamburg, that the Swedish government has determined to send a Consul to St. Domingo.

The two sons of the brave *Canaris* whom the Greek Committee intend to educate, have arrived in France.

From GREECE.—*Island of Hydra*, Aug. 12, 1825.

About the 1st of June, the affairs of Greece were at as low an ebb as her enemies could wish, but from that time to this, her prospects have been growing brighter, and now we can dare to hope again.

To oppose the enemy, Greece has a horde of num-

bers, not deserving the name of a regular force, the number of whom is continually varying. A fortnight ago there were assembled round Tripolizza, 10,000 strong; now there are not more than 6000; in another fortnight it will probably be 12 or 15,000 again. The general, who is to-day followed by 3000 men, may,

in a week, find himself with only his personal attendants; over the others he has no tenure; they go where and when they will. Demetrios Ypsilanti, who so bravely distinguished himself during the first and most bloody part of the struggle, remained at his house, a quiet spectator, during the more prosperous periods, again aroused himself upon the invasion by the Arabs, and was the first who successfully opposed them. After the retirement of the enemy from Argos to Tripolizza, Ypsilanti followed them with about 2000 men and had several brushes with them.

Colocotroni, as he becomes better acquainted with his enemy, manages his cards more adroitly. A letter from one of his officers dated Aug. 3, informs me,

that Ibrahim Pacha had by various manœuvres, endeavored to draw him from his rocky position; but being unable to do it, he turned the mountain, by a circuitous route, and marched off with the principal

part of his army towards Patras; however, a few hours convinced him of his mistake, for he was so

hurriedly received by the inhabitants of Cariatura and its neighbourhood, that he was obliged to fall back again upon Tripolizza. On the 5th of the present month he was still at Tripolizza; but it appears he was preparing for an attempt upon Mistra. Colocotroni's position is now at St. Petro. I hear nothing said about the plans of Ibrahim Pacha; nor do the Greeks seem to trouble themselves with calculating whether he

will continue any length of time at Tripolizza, or move on to Misoleghia, or Corinti, or Nafplio. Should he take Nafplio, it would almost ensure him the possession of the Morea; but how to do it, is the question; he has been under its walls once; and had he remained there, till they crumbled from age, he could not have taken it. It must be blocked by sea, as well as by land, and he must have command of the gulf; but this cannot be done without first reducing Bydya. Now we know that the formidable armament which is fitting out at Alexandria, consists not like former ones, principally of transports, but of vessels of war; and it seems to me quite probable, that this fleet is destined, first for the reduction of Hydya, and afterwards, for the command of the gulf of Nafplio. This being done, Ibrahim Pacha will march to Nafplio, sit down before it, and wait patiently till it falls into his hands. Then the safety of Nafplio depending on Hydya, you ask what is the state of the latter, can she hold out? The place is strong, and the inhabitants are brave, and should they take proper measures, they might defend it against any force that Egypt could send. But no precautions are taken; the men are not trained; the batteries, filled with beautiful brass cannon, have no attendants, save one old man, whose only office is to drive away the boys. Warn a Hydriot of the danger that is threatening his island, he laughs at you, and defies the whole force of Turkey. Alas! so did they of Ipsara; and Ipsara was stronger than any of the three islands;—they laughed at the mention of danger, until it came upon them, followed close by destruction.

It is not unlikely that an important diversion will soon be made by a revolt of the inhabitants of Candia. This extensive, populous and fertile island, has been for some time governed by the brave Pacha who conquered it; and who, being a man of great abilities, perceived that the only effectual way to keep the Greeks in subjection, would be to quit the system of horrible oppression, followed by the rest of the Governors. Accordingly, under his mild administration, every thing has gone on well; and the Greeks have exhibited so few marks of inquietude, that vigilance is almost entirely relaxed in the island; and most of the Turkish troops have withdrawn. About

three months ago this Pasha was ordered to the mora; and twelve days ago he was taken prisoner in a skirmish with the Greeks; but he soon died, having received seven wounds. Since he has left Candia, the Greeks have again been subject to the usual

bloody policy of the Turks; and being unarmed, they are more abused and less feared than in any other parts. Many Candioti have served in the Morea, and they are distinguished as brave and excellent marksmen. About 500 of these have now started for their native island, to attempt to carry the principal fortress; and if they succeed, the inhabitants

excited to revolt; and means have been taken to supply them with arms.

We are told that the above unfortunate woman is one of those who, from certain eccentricities of character, and their age, are suspected by ignorance and folly as being familiar with evil spirits, and the consequence has been that she has, although innocent, suffered a long confinement.

It is but justice to mention, that Col. Valentine had no suspicion that she had any agency in the destruction of his property; and it is highly creditable to the reputation of the Massachusetts bar, that such able Advocates as Messrs. *Welder* and *Harr*, consented to become her counsels.

DOMESTIC.

NEW-BRUNSWICK SUFFRAGERS.

The following collections were made in the respective Churches in Boston, on the last Sabbath, for the relief of the sufferers by the distressing fires in New-Brunswick:—

First Church, Summer-street,	\$207.00
Second Church, Hanover-street,	179.45
First Baptist do, Salem-street,	121.00
Stone Church, Washington-street,	331.73
Stone Chapel, School-street,	182.00
Brattle-street Church,	342.00
New North Church, Hanover-street,	131.10
Second Street Church,	326.00
Hollis-street Church,	529.54
Trinity Church, Summer-street,	316.10
West Church, Lynde-street,	220.00
First Universalist Society,	82.00
Catholic Church, Franklin-street,	120.00
Methodist Churches,	120.00
Union Church in Essex-street,	150.00
Third Baptist do, Charles-street,	191.50
Second Universalist Society,	80.00
Church in Park-street,	262.64
Church in Chamber-street,	150.00
St. Paul's Church,	205.67
Central Universalist Society,	83.00
Rev. Mr. Gray's Society, (Roxbury,) 111.00	

New-Brunswick Suffrager.—The amount of the subscription in Boston is said to be \$3170. This is independent of the collections made on Sunday in the several churches. [Amounting, as above, to \$4720.15.] What the total amount of the relief will be cannot yet be ascertained. We should think it will exceed \$7000, besides articles of provisions, clothing, &c. It is mentioned, that some of the subscribers, as requested, deposited their subscriptions in the boxes at the collection, and we do not know whether they were or were not included in the amount of the collections.

A vessel, chartered and loaded on account of the Government, has sailed from Quebec for the relief of the New-Brunswick sufferers, the cargo of which has been valued at over \$30,000; of which cargo were 1000 pairs of blankets, &c. The private subscription in Quebec and Montreal are reported to exceed \$7000. *Cut.*

TRAIL FOR ARSEN. At the term of the Supreme Judicial Court held in Middlesex, last week, *Experience Briggs* was tried on the capital charge of having set fire to the dwelling-house of Col. Joseph Valentine, in Hopkinton, the 7th Sept. last. The charge was not brought home in any shape to the prisoner, who was acquitted by the jury without leaving their seats.

We are told that the above unfortunate woman is one of those who, from certain eccentricities of character, and their age, are suspected by ignorance and folly as being familiar with evil spirits, and the consequence has been that she has, although innocent, suffered a long confinement. It is but justice to mention, that Col. Valentine had no suspicion that she had any agency in the destruction of his property; and it is highly creditable to the reputation of the Massachusetts bar, that such able Advocates as Messrs. *Welder* and *Harr*, consented to become her counsels. *ib.*

NEW-YORK ELECTION. Before the late election all the Tickets were called "Republican," of one sort or another. Since the ballot it is asserted that the "True Republican" one has prevailed; and Major Noah has announced that in consequence "the Wigwam at Tammany hill was to be lit up for the exchange of congratulations." It appears that most of the dominant party voted for a choice of Electors by a *Plurality* vote, instead of a *majority*. This heretofore would be considered "Anti-Republican." Some of the most efficient Members of the Board of Aldermen of New-York have lost their election. *ib.*

PORTRAITS OF THE PRESIDENTS. Messrs. *Daggett* of Boston, have received from France, *Lithographic Plates* of the fine portraits of the five Presidents of the United States, from the pencil of *Stuart*: and which adorned the residence of the Nation's Guest during his visit to Boston. We learn, that the plates are most excellent samples of the skill of the first of the French Artists; and that with the plates, Messrs. *D.* *S.* have received a press to strike off the impressions, and a French pressman to conduct the work.

STATE PRISON. The great demand for hamered granite, for the purpose of building (see the *Salem Gazette*), is likely to make quite profitable concerns of the State Prisons, where much of that work is done. The following account of our State Prison, from the Boston Daily Advertiser, is even more favorable than many which have been presented of the Prison in New-Hampshire:—

"The amount of sales of the produce of the labor of convicts in the prison at Charlestown for the year ending Oct. 1, 1825, is stated at \$32,244, and the stock on hand at \$16,631. The expenses during same period were 43,895, including \$4,000 from the State Treasury for salaries, and the stock on hand at the commencement of the year, \$16,121, making a net profit of \$10,955." [Roses are good for something.]

IMPORTANT DECISION. At the late term of the Supreme Court for the County of Norfolk, the Court decided, after full argument, that the laying out of a turnpike, by authority of the legislature, over a town road, is a virtual disconfinement of the *town road*, and that all the former liabilities of the town were thereby dissolved upon the turnpike corporation.

A procession of about 200 carts, laden with the produce of the Western Country, passed through several streets of the city yesterday afternoon, (14th inst.) carrying appropriate flags and banners. The produce was from Detroit, from Sandusky, from Cleveland, (Ohio,) from Buffalo, and various other towns to the west of that place will delay the proposed expedition against the island. *s. G. HOWE.*

A new Railway of 25 miles, from the Colleges in Durham co. to London, was opened in the beginning of October. A coach with the committee, 21 wagons with passengers, and 12 wagons with coal, weighing altogether about 80 tons, were attached to a locomotive engine, and the immense train travelled at the rate of about eight miles an hour!—There were nearly 600 passengers.—*Best States.*

THE OBSERVER.

PARIS, (ME.) WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23, 1825.

"FREEDOM OF THE PRESS."—We are not the only ones who are found fault with for not complying in every respect to the wills or caprices of a few discontented and would-be-great men. We ever meant to follow that course which we first adopted—to be impartial as it respects religious communications, and opinions; and neutral as to politics. The following is copied from the *New-York Statesman*, and is a pretty true picture of things in some other places:

"Blow winds and crack your cheeks."—In our political course we have endeavored to be mild, candid, consistent, and respectful to all parties and to all men; and we take leave to add, honest and independent in our political feelings and expressions, alike indifferent in regard to the control of our columns to the urgency of friends or the threats of foes when either interfered with our duty to the public as conductors of a free and liberal press.

For some mighty offence, heaven knows what it was, we only guess, a young gentleman called to stop the subscription of one of our citizens, whose name has been upon our book not quite three months, and in an air of apparent triumph, directed the *bill to be sent in*, informing us that some more would stop in the course of the day!

We beg leave to inform the gentleman who sent him, that every subscriber on our list is liberal to stop whenever he pleases on paying up the bill; and to assure him and all others, that the press, so far as we are concerned, will not be overawed nor swerve a hair by all the imposing threats which may be uttered by men "ten thousand times" more powerful.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.—A meeting is called in the County of Hillsborough, (N. H.) of those patriots, now living in that County, who served their country in the revolutionary struggle, and who are *not now* on the Pension List, in order to petition Congress at its approaching session for compensation for their services.—

There are several in this County in a similar situation; and we have no doubt should they now exert themselves, unite together and petition Congress, that their prayer would be heard. Now is the most favorable time for success that has occurred since the law of 1820. *Be on Your Posts.*

NEW-YORK.—We have had occasion to notice the rapid march of this State, in internal improvements. Her Canals rival every thing of the kind this side of the Atlantic. They have probably expended near TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, in accomplishing this noble object. The recent celebration in the city, was brilliant in the extreme. According to accounts, no pains or expense was spared that would add to the grandeur of the exhibition. The account of it which we publish this day, in another part of our paper will be read with interest.

THE GREEKS.—In to-day's paper will be found an extract of a letter from Doc. Howe, formerly of Boston, who is now in the service of the Greeks. It is an interesting communication in relation to the affairs of that people, who are now so ardently engaged in obtaining those rights and privileges to which they as a Nation are entitled. By all information which we have been able to gather from that land of "Classis Lora," we may conclude that their cause is still prosperous in the aggregate.—They have not only the good wishes of this country, but the services of some of its best citizens.

STEAM-BOATS.—The last *Maine Gazette* contains the "Report of a committee of citizens of Bath, on the contemplated increase of Boats on the line of the Kennebec Steam Navigation Company." The profits of this line the season past, are, we believe something more than *three thousand dollars*. We should conclude not only from the report, (which of itself affords a clear and minute statement of facts, as also some well founded conjectures,) that this line will, before many years, be one of the most profitable in the United States.—A few thousand dollars would establish a line of safe navigation for Steam Boats from *Eastport to Boston*. And should the time come when some or all of the contemplated improvements are made in the interior of the State, it would be not only the best, but also the easiest and cheapest route for much the largest portion of the citizens of the State, who visit Boston from the Eastern towns, either for business or pleasure. Nature has so formed this country that we hazard nothing in predicting that the time is not far distant, when the Navigation of the Kennebec River will be greatly improved, especially for boats. And when that, together with the road which, we believe, is already partially opened to Quebec shall be fully accomplished, it must of necessity be the great thoroughfare between New-York, Boston and Quebec, as it will be much nearer than by the way of the Lakes.

"BOSTON NOTIONS."—In looking over the tri-weekly *American Statesman*, of the 15th inst., we noticed the following paragraph of the editors:

"We publish to-day, agreeable to our promise, the trial of Mrs. Briggs, charged with having set fire to the house of Col. Valentine, in Hopkinton. We recommend its perusal to our readers as being a case of much interest."

We strained our weak optics for a considerable time in looking for the promised account, but was obliged to go to bed without having the pleasure of reading it. True, the editors say that one of "precisely similar" character was tried in Portland.—However, we were much gratified when the next mail arrived, bringing us the long sought trial, contained in the tri-weekly *Statesman* of the seventeenth instant!—This is really anticipating the news.

KENTUCKY.—It is understood that Judge White has consented to be a candidate for the seat in the Senate of the United States, vacated by the resignation of Gen. Jackson. Judge White is known as one of the Commissioners under the Spanish treaty.

EAGLE BANK, New-Haven.—Probably there are but few of these bills in this county. The following account is from the *New-Haven Herald*; we have no doubt of its correctness. By all accounts we have received respecting the concerns of this Bank, there cannot be the least doubt but it was the intention of the Managers to defraud the public. Its notes are now worth about thirty cents on the dollar!! Pretty well for a set of men in the land of *morals*.

Messrs. *George Hoadly*, and *James Hillhouse*, of New-Haven, and *Henry Carrington*, of Middletown, have been appointed by the Directors, Agents to settle the concerns of the Eagle Bank, agreeably to a vote of the stockholders at a meeting held on the 26th ult. It is understood that Mr. Hillhouse has declined accepting the appointment, but we have heard of no substitute to supply his place.

A partial assignment of the debts due the Bank has been made, for the further security of the Savings Bank—and those debtors to the Bank whose notes are assigned are required to pay in *good* money, while others are allowed to pay in the notes of the institution, which they are able to obtain at a very large discount. Whatever *policy* there may be in this measure, there seems to us to be very little *justice* in it. The specious plea that *value* was received and that the same *value* should be returned, to be *operative* should be equitable, and all should be served alike. In several instances, debtors have refused payment in other than Eagle Bills, and suffered their notes to lie over.

On Saturday last the vault of the Bank was placed under attachment, at the suit of the New-Haven Bank, and is now in the keeping of the Sheriff of the County. An injunction, granted by Judge Hosmer, has also been served on the President, Directors, and Agents of the Bank, against their passing or vending any notes of the New-Haven Bank in their possession, which are claimed by the said Bank as a set off against certain post notes which it holds of the Eagle Bank, now due, and of which payment had been demanded.

We are informed that the Sheriff, agreeably to promise, obtained the key of the vault yesterday morning, and on entering the same found a full *cupboard*—the available funds having been previously transferred to that item of account denominated *doubtful*.

We are authorized to state that Wm. S. Rossiter has resigned his situation as Cashier of the Eagle Bank, and is no longer connected with the institution.

LEGISLATION.—Almost every person has heard of some of the oddities in the *Legislature* of Vermont. At the recent session they passed a law to make dogs equal to their male citizens; at least, so far as to make them pay a *poll tax*. We suppose the dogs must go into "durance vile," unless they pay this tax. They may, however, find some hole in the constitution where they will run out.

NEW-YORK CANAL.—The enormous sum of about twenty-six thousand dollars was received by the collector at Albany for tolls, in the month of October—which is about one thousand dollars for each working day—A pretty handsome income.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Legislature of this State has made choice of ASNER ROBBINS, Esq. as Senator to Congress, in room of the Hon. D. Wolf resigned.

HORACE CARTER, who was convicted at the recent term of the Supreme Court, held at Worcester, (Mass.) is to be hung on the seventh day of December next.

KEAN, who so politely left the "Boston folks," some three or four years since, has arrived in New-York. He was engaged at the *Park Theatre*; but he was accompanied through the whole of his first performance with *hisses*. His conduct while in England was not of the most *moral* stamp.

EXTRAORDINARY SKILL.—We learn by the *Philadelphia Gazette*, that a man fell from a scaffold and broke his back. He was carried to the Hospital on Thursday, and discharged the next Saturday in perfect health. Such doctors are valuable.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

JOHN B. SWANTON, to be Collector, &c. for the District of Bath, in the place of Mark L. Hill, removed;

John D. Heap, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the U. S. for the city and kingdom of Tunis, in the place of Charles D. Coxe, transferred to Tripoli.

MASONIC NOTICE.

At a Regular Communication of *Mystic Lodge*, holden at Pittsfield, (Mass.) Sept. 22d, 1825.—

HENRY GATES, a member of said Lodge, was, for unasonable conduct, expelled therefrom by an unanimous vote.

By order of the Lodge,

FRANKLIN WESTON, Secy.

CAUTION

To the public in general, and the Masonic fraternity in particular.

A person under false pretences has imposed upon and obtained charitable grants from sundry persons in Boston, Salem, and probably elsewhere, pretending that he has been shipwrecked and lost all; that he wishes to be assisted to pursue his journey home, varying his story as to particulars, place of his residence, &c. and assuming different names to different persons—he has passed by the names of Nathan Tanner, Nathaniel Tanner, James Allen, James Arnold, James Harris, &c.—is about 36 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick set, and speaks very low.

A member of the Boston Masonic Board of Relief.

THE METHODISTS will hold a QUARTERLY MEETING at Bethel, on Saturday and Sunday the third and fourth of December next.

MARRIED,

In Warwick, (Mass.) Mr. Joseph Goodale, aged 90, to Mrs. Sarah Woodcock, of Royalston, aged 74.

In Henrietta, (N. Y.) Capt. Samuel Currier to Miss Mary Archer. This is the seventh wife of Capt. C.; his sixth was buried but three weeks before he espoused the seventh.

"Whoso findeth a wife findeth a good thing."

N. B. Since the above was in type, we learn that Mrs. C. has with or without provocation, left the bed and board of Currier, leaving him again a disconsolate widower.—Rochester.

At New-York, on the 15th ult. by the Rev. Seth Crowell, Mr. Asael Weeks, sorrowing widower of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Weeks, to her only sister, Miss Deborah Stegg, after a tedious widowhood of 28 days!!

Die,

In York, (Me.) Hon. David Sowall, aged 90.

In Sutton, (Mass.) Rev. Edmund Mills, aged 72.

In Charlton, (Mass.) Captain David Rich, aged 80.

In Ipswich, (Mass.) Mrs. Abigail Burley, aged ninety-nine years and four months.—She has left two hundred and twenty-nine descendants.

At Millington, (Pa.) on Saturday, 8th ult., Henry Brackbill, sen. aged 99 years and 7 months. This interesting old man was born in Philadelphia in 1726, in March, and served in the British army at the taking of Havana, 1754; and was one of only seven of his company which was comprised of seventy-seven men, who survived the ravages of a malignant, epidemic fever which prevailed among the soldiers at that time. He likewise served as a volunteer at the commencement of the revolutionary war, being then too old to be put in requisition as a militiaman. He preserved his mental faculties free from the derangement incident to old persons, until his last moments, and his bodily strength and activity was a matter of astonishment to all who knew him. Two years ago, although then upwards of 97 years of age, he cut all the timber off a well timbered clearing of four acres within the space of six weeks; and, in the same year, he marched with his axe on his shoulder to the mountain, a distance of two miles from his residence, and felled and trimmed up a tree two feet and a half over, and returned home again before night. And, during the present year he has performed tasks which might make some of our young men blush. He never was during his long life, visited by any sickness except that which carried him off, which only lasted twelve hours.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.....Porter.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of the lands hereafter mentioned, in the Town of Porter, in the County of Oxford; and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection, to the undersigned Collector of said town of Porter for the year 1825, in the respective sums following, viz:

Names of persons	No. of Lots	Range	Taxes	Deficit Higher	Sum Total	
					\$ c.	\$ c.
Unknown,	A. 14	100	125 2 17		2 17	
	Do. 16	100	200 3 48		3 48	
	Do. 19	100	100 1 74		1 74	
Unknown,	B. 19	40	50 87 2 10		2 97	
Unknown,	C. 3	30	60 1 04		1 04	
	Do. 12	44	44 76		0 76	
	Do. 15	100	150 2 61		2 61	
	Do. 16	100	100 1 74		1 74	
	Do. 17	100	100 1 74		1 74	
	Do. 18	100	100 1 74		1 74	
	Do. 19	100	100 1 74		1 74	
Unknown,	D. 11	135	250 4 35		4 35	
	Do. 12	50	60 1 04		1 04	
	Do. 14	135	235 2 34		2 34	
	Do. 16	135	150 2 61		2 61	
	Do. 17	135	150 2 61		2 61	
	Do. 18	135	150 2 61		2 61	
Unknown,	E. 10	100	150 2 61		2 61	
	F. 10	50	62 1 07		1 07	
	Do. 3	140	140 2 43 4 20		6 63	
	Do. 4	140	175 3 04		3 04	
	Do. 3	140	175 3 04		3 04	
	G. 13	200	225 3 91 8 40 12 31			
	Do. 2	117	117 2 03 4 20		6 23	

The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, on the seventh day of December next, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, in said town of Porter, so much of the said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges.

JORDAN STACY, Collector as aforesaid.

Porter, Oct. 25th, 1825. 72

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine, in Legislature assembled, on the first Wednesday of January, A. D. 1825.

HUMBLY shew the subscribers, inhabitants of the town of Norway, in the County of Oxford, that they are owners of the lot of land numbered Six in the first range of lots in the town of Paris, and that they with other inhabitants of Norway, own a large part of lot numbered Seven in the first range of lots in said Paris, that said lots of land are situated in a remote part of Paris, but near to the village in Norway, that said lands are wanted in small lots for the use of the inhabitants of Norway Village, and that it is inconvenient to the owners to pay the taxes on said lands while they belong to Paris; they therefore pray your Honors that said lots of land may be taken from the town of Paris, and annexed to the town of Norway, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

LEVI WHITMAN,
JOSEPH SHACKLEY,
MOSES AMES,
DANIEL YOUNG.

Copied by C. B. SMITH, Secy of the Senate.

STATE OF MAINE.

In Senate, Jan. 14, 1825.

On the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, that the Petitioners cause an attested Copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be published in the *Oxford Observer*, three weeks successively, the last publication to be thirty days, at least, before the first Wednesday of the first session of the next Legislature, that all persons interested, may then appear and shew cause, (if any they have,) why the prayer of said Petitioners should not be granted.

Sent down for concurrence.

POETRY.

TO THE BIBLE.

Go, Holy Book—
Tell them whom many woes assail,
On thee to look;
They'll find how weak it is to wail,
Though every earthly comfort fail.

The Orphan's tear—
Go wife away, and bid his heart
To be of cheer;
Heal thou his bosom's sorest smart,
And gild with hope misfortune's dart.

Say thou to those
Shut out from every good on earth,
Lost to repose,
Inur'd to trouble from their birth,
That worldly joy's of little worth.

The poor soul tell—
The poor, lone, wretched man,
Though his heart swell,
The ways of God he must not scan,
But trust the universal plan.

Tell poor disease
Bravely to bear the piercing pain;
Eternal ease
Waits those who do not poorly plain;
And worldly loss is heavenly gain.

Tell those who sigh
O'er some dear friend's untimely doom,
That all must die!
He whom they saw laid in the tomb,
In God's own Paradise may bloom.

Go, say to those
Doom'd still to groan, and till the soil,
That soon repose
Shall wipe away their drops of toil,
And stay for aye, the weary moil.

Tell those who pine
In the damp dungeon's dreary gloom,
There yet will shine
Through their dark melancholy gloom,
A light to guide their footsteps home.

Tell the Pilgrim,
When storms are blackning round his head,
'Tis good for him;
What though his thorn-trod feet have bled,
The heart's blood of his God was shed!

The Mariner,
Who bides the tempest's fiercest blear,
Bid not to fear;
Though thunders "burtle in the air,"
The launcher of the thunder's there.

Tell those who fear
Their crimes can never be forgiven,
To be of cheer;
If they have call'd on God and thriven,
There's mercy for them still in Heaven.

VARIETY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LONDON QUIZZICAL GAZETTE.

Durable Candle, manufactured and sold by Messrs. Rush and Wick, Tallow-Chandlers, Gutter Lane, Candlewick Ward.—These candles are warranted never to gutter, flare, want snuffing, or to burn out; and, provided the mice be kept from them, they will keep any length of time in cool climates. To insure these important and desirable qualities, it is only necessary to use one precaution, which is never to light them.—Sold, for ready money only, in any quantities not less than a dozen pounds.

April 1st.—This day is published, *A Treatise on the Diseases of Sea Fish*, particularly the Submarine Ague, and Saltywater Typhus, with Methods of Treatment, and Recipes for Cure. By A. Sharpe, Surgeon to the Royal Marine Corps, lately returned from the Newfoundland station. To be had on Fish-street Hill.

Extraordinary Invention.—An ingenious mechanist has just completed, and, soon as he has obtained a patent, will submit for hire, a great variety of Automaton Auctioneers, well adapted for selling property of every description, from a sixpenny trinket to the largest freehold property. These machines will perform every relative duty of the most experienced auctioneer, with significant and appropriate action, without the wanted noise and nonsense. When set in motion, they will call the attention of the company with a triple rap of the hammer with one hand, whilst the other will point to the conditions of sale. As soon as the lot is put up, the hammer will gracefully keep flourishing, whilst the head of the Automation will thankfully nod at every bidding. In the front of the pulpit will be seen the index to the machinery, so that the bidders will know the exact moment the hammer must fall, which will be more certain than sales by the candle. These machines may be set to dwell an hour or more on lot, yet they may be made to sell with such rapidity that the hammer will finally fall sixty times an hour; this will be particularly useful for selling Pawnbrokers' pledges, that must, by Act of Parliament, pass under the hammer. They have also affixed to the pulpit, pendals, to actuate pullets. The inventor has also ready to let on hire a great variety of cast-iron Parsons and Clerks, with and without wigs, that will preach and sing by steam.

Stopped on a suspicious person, on Sunday last, about one o'clock, a Baker's oven of about forty bushels size, containing 125 pans, more or less, full of pigs, geese, joints of all sorts, puddings, pies, and other savory and sweet dishes, all ready to be drawn. Any baker having lost his oven, or persons their Sunday's dinner, are desired to apply to the Beadle of the Parish of St. Lawrence on the Grindiron.

N. B. If not owned in fourteen days, the whole will be sold to pay the expenses.

One Million Capital.—Proposals for raising, by shares of £100 each, a joint stock concern, to be called The New Northern Liquefaction Company; for supplying the town with unadulterated milk, warm from the cows. The cows will be milked morning and evening, with new pails, instances, into the great reservoirs, from which it will be forced all over the town by a strong engine, of thirty-six cow power, at a rate of twelve thousand pails in receiving sup-

plies even in their nurseries, usually in the upper stories of their mansions.

Wanted, a listener to a professed Story-Teller. No wages will be given, the Advertiser conceiving the amusement he will receive a sufficient remuneration; but he will be completely bored in the house. Would particularly suit a young person with a defective memory, accustomed to long stories and short commons.

Inquire for Dr. Frolix, Long-Acre.

From the Independent Balance.

DADDY AND I'S GOT TO NEW-YORK!

Consume the ternal Jersey sands—might as well travel over the hot Egyptian, no, 'Rabian deserts—shoes full every step, and eyes too, if a seller don't wear specks—daddy got so mad he swore d—n 'em, right out—never heard daddy swear so loud afore—gnes; he forgot I was behind him—didn't let him know that I heard him, though—Swapped knives with a Jersey man—thought he'd cheated me—found out after he'd gone I'd got the bargain, 'cause the bone on one side the handle of mine wasn't only pasted on—daddy looked good-natured—'s pose he thought I'd improved lately—Jegged on, and got to London in 'Merica, as the Yorkers call their little pig-pon of a city—beg pardon, b'lieve they don't let their pigs run about the streets so much now—Got a most plaguey many vessels, and boats, and so on, down by the water—don't see what they do with 'em in the winter, when the river's froze; left our things in a tavern, and went out to see what we could see—got into a road they call Broadway—seen to be a great many travelling the Broadway—wonder if it leads to— I forgot where the scripture says—must tyd in coax the missionaries to give me a bibit, 'fore I go home—See a man on a horse, they called the Parrot—a little seller, with red flaps on his cape and cuffs, rode behind him—daddy said he guessed the man's skull was harrit enough—laughed right out at daddy's pun, as the learned folk say—See a ternal many daddies lazing about, and gaping at the women as they went along—wonder if some of 'em didn't come from Philadelphia—See'd a Coal-man w/ a load of skull-cap—asked a traveller what it was for—said, to cure mad dog bites—daddy begun to look white under the gills—asked the man if mad dogs were plenty in New-York—answered, yes, and mad people too—daddy swearer'd he'd take care not to touch any body he met—walked right in the middle of the street—folks laughed—didn't care a darnation abot that—better to be laughed at than bit at—Se'd Doctor Match-all [Mitchell]—like his looks well enough—try to get acquainted with him—b'lieve he's come-at-able easily—specially with a present of an unnatural curiosity—daddy and I's got plenty of 'em—found 'em in a Dutchman's cellar, when we were out to Germantown—Get good new rum here for only a cent and a half a glass—don't wonder folks ke to live here—daddy and I drank a whole ee 'twixns—felt like listing board the navy, in two or three minutes—courage soon vaporated though—Went to see the Battery—sick placed walk in, if they wouldn't drive a seller awat; at dinner time, and be dard'n to 'em—Tarral great fort over the river—guess Mother Mistris of the seas, as she hasn't lately called herself; would'd like to venture to take the topers out of the guns, not over and above well—might soil her silk petticoat a trifle—enty of steam water-wagons all about on the water—want to see the great Kennel, b'lieve they call it, that's so consumed long—call the projector de' Wit Cinton—and wit he must be to please the Yorkers so that he can make em do any thing he tells 'em to if it's to black hishoes—Clans and blackfish plenty here—don't like the looks of the blackfish, tho'—d' rather have a fresh Bay State mackarel, by a plague sight—Don't like such narrow road—can't git along without tearing a seller's ch'les with the nail in the boxes and barrels—Like the cit for one thing inicular, that the watch don't tell out the hour of the night every minute—gin't stop here long—too expensive for daddy's purse—go home by way of Albany, and so on—Write how the Dutchmen treat us, when we get there—till then, daddy and I's.

Yours to sure, &c.

ANXIMATE.—*L'atour Marbourg* lost his leg at the battle of Leipzig. After he had suffered amputation with the greatest courage, he saw his servant crying or pretending to cry, in the corner of the room. "None of your hypocritical tears, —you idle dog, (said his master,) you know you are very glad, for now you will have only one boot to clean instead of two."

Two Dutchmen, not long since, had occasion to go to a blacksmith's on business, and finding the smith absent from the shop, they concluded to go to the house: having reached the door, said one to the other, "come Haunse you ax about de smit." "Nain, nain," said the other, "but you can tell so better as I can, yell den so I knocks." The mistress of the house came to the door; Haunse then inquired, "Is de smit mitin?" "Sir!" said the woman. "Is de smit mitin?" "I cannot understand you," said the woman. Haunse then bawled out, "Vot de debil I say, is de smit mitin?" The other Dutchman, perceiving that the woman could not understand Haunse, stepped up and pushed him aside, and said, "Let a man come up what can say someting; Is ac plack sait shuf in de house?" [Middlesex Gazette.]

MACHINE CARDS.

ORACE SFAYER, No. 2, Mitchell's Buildings, Portland, has just received a consignment of Machine Cards, from the Manufactury of Horace Smith, Leicester, which will be warranted to give satisfaction.

Orders for any quantity required, at short no-

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

ASA BARTON, Agent,

At the Oxford Bookstore, Paris, (Me.)

*H*AS just received and offers for sale, a new and large assortment of **BOOKS & STATIONERY**.

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

HISTORY, VOYAGES & TRAVELS.

Robertson's History of America; Allen's History of the American Revolution; Morse's History of do.; Bott's History of do.; Breckinbridge's History of the Late War; Bain's History of do.; Breckinbridge's History of a Voyage to South America in 1817 and 18; Hobhouse's Travels in Albania; History of Maine; Johnston's Travels in Damburgo; Travels; Latrobe's Visit to South Africa; Silliman's Travels; Silliman's Tour to Quebec; Ecclesiastical Sketches of Maine; Scripture History; History of England; History of Greece; History of Rome; Ancient Roman History; Goldsmith's Natural History; Goldsmith's Manners and Customs; Ashe's Travels; Cook's Voyages; Robbins' Journal; Journal of a young man in Dartmoor Prison; Grandpre's Voyages; Life of Washington; Life of Marion; Life of Penn; Life of Putnam; Thatcher's Journal of the American Revolution; Life of James Otis; Life of Johnson; Life of Robert Treat Paine, Jr.; Park's Travels; Park's Journal; History of Charles Twelfth; Butler's History; Life of Peter the Great; Herren's Politics of Ancient Greece; Everett's view of Europe; Life of Patrick Henry, &c. &c.

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